

part of the road, and under the regulation of local assessments, cannot be made until the former decision, the court said that the bridge was a part of the road.

The matter was argued before Judge Ladd on the last point, the court saying of the road for public convenience of the road, yet under the law of the State for purposes of taxation, a bridge is similar. The Report of the Iowa State Roads Commission declared that the bridge is a part of the road, and that the bridge cannot be fully followed that the bridge cannot be fully valued and assessed.

LAFAYETTE ROADS.

NATIONAL, May 22.—George H. Jones, Receiver of the Lafayette Muscatine Road, to-day filed a suit in the United States Court setting forth the condition of the road when he assumed charge, particularly the disagreement between the Lafayette, Muscatine and Cedar City, Lafayette & Cedar City, and the Cincinnati & Chicago roads, giving a history of the construction of the Cincinnati & Chicago Road, by which the question is satisfactorily settled for the time being, and after submitting a statement in the case regarding the lease, he has given up the same, and sold the lease to the new construction party.

Henry W. Bowditch has bought a dog at the show in New York. It is a female, and, we will it become one of the dogs of the church?

People must not imagine that Holmboe is a hero of the European war, because he is taking a Buoy rest.

We are obliged to decline a sketch from a pioneer of the Wisconsin Territory. We do not want to be led astray.

Henry W. Bowditch has bought a dog at the show in New York. It is a female, and, we will it become one of the dogs of the church?

The Boozey Bashouks are drunk with victory, is the rather hasty manner in which a correspondent began to write of a Turkish success.

State Clerk Frizzell then read the report of the Committee on Publication, in which the Committee were pleased to find that, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the country, the Board of Publication had done a good work, which would tell well upon the future of the Church. The Rev. Jones was of the opinion that the Centennial was the most important event in the history of the United States.

The wretched man who said the difference between a stolen quadruped and the chief of the Centennial was that "one was a horse, and the other a Goshorn," will never dare visit Philadelphia again.

Postal Card Proprietor.—read Miss Pert, indignantly, to the Board of Publication.

A man has not got stamps enough for a letter, he has not got enough to get married.

Some of the papers have been advertising summer-board must have been in New York at the unveiling of the Malleck statue. The New York papers, in describing the statue, say, "At the back of the chair is a rustic lyre."

In speaking of the Chamber of Commerce of Ely, the Board of Publication said that Ely was followed by Mr. Evans on Our Commercial Marine. A Secretary must have been a loan for one marine, but then he was probably a horse marine.

G. O. LUNDBERG, 22 Sedgwick street, Chicago.

PAST PASSENGER TRAINS.

The passenger train question is not yet fully decided. The fast trains of the F. & W. now which have been running, are to be run on the other lines, and some of us are considering the advisability of cutting the rates or putting them down.

Probably the latter will be

expected that the Lake Shore Southern will issue an order in a day or two.

It is this that the Central Genesee & the Baltimore & Ohio Road are also doing.

As far as the Central can control, and, if not, whether said last

man can, under the terms, said last

man to carry on traffic, or is pro

posed to do so. The petition is under-advice.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Vicks' Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State.
Engagement of Rose Eyring. "Camille."

Hervey's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.
Engagement of the Deakin Lillian Company.
"Jack the Giant-Killer." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Engagements of Hervey's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO CHAPTER No. 127, R. A. M.—In Terminus Hall, 127 W. Adams street, at 8 o'clock for work on the P. and M. E. Degree. Visiting companions cordially invited. M. E. Smith, Sec.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were steeper yesterday, with the activity in grain, meat, and fruit closed 100 per cent higher at \$1,774-\$1,800 for June and \$1,000-\$1,025 for July. Lard closed 12½ per cent higher, at \$0.375-\$0.380 for June and \$0.40 for July. Meats were steeper, at 4½¢ per lb for loose shoulders, 6½¢ for short ribs, and 7½¢ for dressed steers. Hams were steeper, at 10¢ per lb for corned hams, 12½¢ for ham, 13½¢ for bacon, 15½¢ for ham, 16½¢ for bacon, and 17½¢ for bacon. Live freight was quiet, with a slight rise to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and easier. Wheat closed 40 higher, at \$1.55 cash and \$1.55½ for June. Corn closed 30¢ higher, at 47½¢ cash and 47½¢ for June. Oats closed 30¢ higher, at 40¢ cash and 40¢ for June. Hay was at 80¢ for May or September. Hogs were very active and unchanged, with sales at \$4.75-\$5.20. Cattle were active and firmer at the close. Sales of \$3,200-\$3,750. Sheep were at the close, with a rise in store this week, 1,725, 1,725 lbs, \$3.12-\$7.67 per lb. Corn, 100,000 lbs, 180,488 lbs rye, and 288,759 lbs barley. Total in store at principal cities, 5,644,182 lbs wheat, and 11,166,307 lbs corn. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106,875 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 93.

A heart-rending calamity occurring yesterday at Chester, Pa., converted into a sickening horror an occasion usually of the most joyous and agreeable nature. At the launching of a large iron steamship built in the Chester yards, a number of workmen who were under the hull failed to hear the warning given, and when the blocking was knocked away the great monster passed down to the water over the mangled remains of the unfortunate. Latest accounts put the number of killed at seven and the wounded at three.

The letter which we print this morning from a correspondent at Bloomington is not the first intimation received of a state of things at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home requiring prompt attention. Other letters have been forwarded in which similar charges were made, but without assurance equally positive of the ability to sustain the charges. The author of the letter printed to-day declares his readiness to prove the truth of every assertion made therein, and it is therefore time that public attention were directed to the abuses complained of.

BISMARCK has arrived at Berlin, and very opportunely, his counsel being especially desired in connection with the recent important political events in France. Report was current yesterday that the Emperor had sent for the Chancellor to confer with him on the subject of MACMAHON's remarkable performance, but it is said, later on, that BISMARCK's return to Berlin was in pursuance of a traveling programme long ago arranged. This may be true, but it is quite a remarkable coincidence that he should turn up at a time when his presence was so peculiarly desirable.

The Governor's first veto was sent to the House yesterday. It related to the bill passed providing for the organization of building and loan associations, which the Governor thinks is opposed to public policy, besides being class-legislation. There are several other bills already passed by both Houses which Gov. CULLOW might properly veto in the interest of public policy, among them the bill establishing in the Appellate Court another toll-gate for lawyers on the road to the Supreme Court; the bill establishing a State Board of Health, and any number of extravagant appropriation bills. The present Legislature will pass into history as a body of men who achieved a bad notoriety for enacting laws that were worse than needless, and for failing to enact laws that the people earnestly desired.

A tour among the commission merchants and dealers who handle the vast shipments of fruits and berries marketed in Chicago discloses a very general sentiment of approbation of the ordinance just passed by the Common Council for the prevention and punishment of fraud in the measurement and sale of fruit. It is claimed, however, and with some show of reason, that the lateness of the ordinance will work a great hardship and injury to the dealers, because the latter have already obtained a supply for the entire season of the berry-boxes and peach-baskets inhibited by the ordinance. There is, we believe, no disposition to prosecute dealers who act fairly and honestly with purchasers, even though guilty of a technical violation of the ordinance. It is the swindling peddlars and cheats, who knowingly and deliberately sell a pint for a quart, that will chiefly feel the weight of the penalties provided.

The logging region of Louisiana, which the same is in the Parish of Calcasieu and therabouts, has been agitated for a week or more by an event which, in the annals of that section, if they have such things, will take rank with the capture of a ten-foot alligator or the discovery of a red-headed deer. Calcasieu County, as is shown by the proceedings of a public assemblage, acknowledges the sovereignty of the State over the destinies of which Gov. NICHOLS now presides, and incidentally this public gathering desires it to be known by men that the Parish of Calcasieu is within

the pale of the Union. To the end that the people of the whole country may be duly apprised of these important conditions of things, the denizens of the logging region aforesaid have solemnly resolved that the mercantile master of a few sticks of timber in dispute between the citizens and the Government of the United States shall not disturb the peaceful relations now happily existing, nor shall it serve to interfere with the promises made by the Executive of the State of Louisiana to the Executive now occupying the White House; therefore the good citizens of Calcasieu, in the most public manner, inform the country at large that the angry passions of the timber men, if any such are made apparent, shall be curbed by the peace-loving element which inspires these resolutions. Which is kind of Calcasieu.

The Presbyterian Assembly devoted yesterday to the consideration of Home Missions. As the Commissioners entered the hall and caught a view of the largest and best map of the United States ever made—"a present from the Government to illustrate itself," as Dr. Dickson brilliantly said—they could not but feel a glow of patriotism which was a fit preparation for the subject of the day. When the comprehensive and weighty report of the Committee was read, they received it with marked interest, and unmistakably recognized it as meeting the demands of the occasion and the theme. When allusions were made to the unnoticed, self-denying labors of the men and women who lay the foundations of the Church in home missionary fields, the Assembly responded with a sincerity born of actual experience on the part of hundreds present, who for years had known what self-denial meant. The address of DR. KENDALL was eagerly listened to, knowing, as his listeners did, that they should gain new views of the work and have their hearts touched by his many utterances and Christian tenderness. Dr. Dickson, by his admirable generalizations, and wisdom, and wit, so deepened the impressions already made, that there is not a member of the Assembly, minister and elder, who will go back to his home and not feel that Home Missions and home missionaries ought to have and must have a warmer place in the hearts of Presbyterians. It was very evident that the sole protest was to punish the respectable people of Chicago.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COTTON GOODS.

The prospect that American manufactured goods will in the future come in competition in the foreign markets with those of English manufacturers has at last dawned upon the English people, and it is now a matter of serious discussion how much success will attend the enterprise. The seeking of foreign markets has been the natural result of the stimulation of the manufacturing interests under the Protective system, followed by a sudden decline in home consumption incident to the panic and subsequent hard times. The influence of the Protective system in bringing about the American panic made, that very fairily by the London *Saturday Review*, followed:

The Comptroller reports to the City Council that in fact there is no money in the beauty offered to manufacturers to tempt them to an immoderate proportion of the capital, labor, and enterprise of the country. It has for many years been a standing complaint with American observers that the rural districts were being exhausted for the benefit of the urban. Indeed, it is hardly mentioned that the removal of the flocks into towns was one of the evils which the Granger movement was intended to redress; and it is notorious that an undue proportion of the emigrants also settled down in the cities. In fact, the article of cotton gives a stimulus to the manufacturing system that has the effect of multiplying manufacturers annually. As long as foreign capital continued to flow steadily in, the consequences were recognized. Americans did not perceive, or were unwilling to perceive, that their prosperity was due to foreign intervention of the capital, labor, and enterprise of the country. 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STATE AFFAIRS.

The Eminent Misrepresentatives of the People About to Adjourn.

About Everything Injurious to the General Interest Pushed Through.

Salutary Measures Promptly and Indiscriminately Slaughtered.

Passage of the Appellate Court Fraud to Swell Lawyers' Fees.

Slaughter of the Bill to Punish the Bank-Thiefvery Now So Honorable.

The Doctors Foist Themselves upon the People as State Officials.

Possible Success of the Scheme to Grab the Whole of Debtors' Earnings.

The General Revenue Bill, of Paramount Importance, Not Touched During the Day.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—Mr. Tice, of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, this morning reported the expenses of the several juncting committees, as the bills were razed and passed by his Committee. The figures are as follows:

Committee on Insurance..... \$ 40,000
Committee on River and Canal Improvements..... 86,75
Committee on Public Charities..... 490,65
Committee on Railroads..... 330,00
Committee on State Institutions..... 18,00
Committee on Schools..... 849,80
Committee on Warehouses..... 60,00
Committee on Public Grounds, etc. 172,89
Total..... 153,75

Total, \$2,904,82

The sum total, it is but justice to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and more particularly to Chairman Tice, is about half what it would have been had not all charges for travel or dead-head on free bases been vigorously excluded and itemized bills of hotel charges required.

On motion of Mr. Chesley, the bill of the Special Committee on Contingent Expenses was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and Mr. Morrison, of Morgan, said he was a member of the Committee, and, as such, there was no report. There had been a meeting of the Committee.

Mr. Herrington said notice of the meeting of the Committee of the House with that of Senator Smith had been served upon Mr. Morrison, who had not attended.

The Speaker ruled the report out of order pending the discussion of the Supreme Court bill, and immediately upon the conclusion of that the House adjourned.

It is understood that the bill will not be voted on again until after the adjournment of the session.

Mr. Tice has offered a reward of \$100 for the restoration of Charlie Ross, and issued immunity to the persons making it up.

Mr. Christian Ross, the father of the son mentioned in the arrangement.

Morris was criticised in Boston for "Resorting to the Devil." "The best of 'Lords and Commons'—'Monsieur,' 'You son of a—' and the like." "I consider myself the man in the car," says one critic, "distresses me, and mars the pleasure that would otherwise be mine." "She is on the stage."

Garrison Club, in London, has lately made for itself by excluding actors from its membership.

Henry Eyre Brown, the organiser of her church, who so mysteriously disappeared in it, will be remembered.

"I trade Review now hints at the cause of his disappearance," says one. "He is like a good man before him, but not drinking so much to the palate, but not to the stomach and the head."

Mr. Bernard J. Reilly, a lawyer, to two years in the Penitentiary.

He is the son of the widow of the Milwaukee which says: "It is doubtful if any man can afford to be a lawyer."

"Surely if this becomes epidemic it may become his defaulter."

During the opening of the debate on one resolution, the London Times says:

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gladly moved the remains of his son, and was one of the most emotional, and one of the most pleasurable that ever without alloy while she is on the stage."

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Transactions in Banking Circles Reduced to a Low Figure.

The Produce Markets Steadier, with More Activity in Grain.

Hogs and Flour—Dull—Provisions Firm—Stocks of Grain Here and at Other Points.

FINANCIAL.

The clearings were smaller than they have been any day for several months, and the situation along the banks was very quiet. The commercial banks were not inclined to do much business, but those who did, did so with the weather is wet or dry, or business is good or bad. Few applications for loans were received from any but the regular customers of the banks.

Rates of discount were 8.50% per cent at the banks, and 8.25% at the trust companies. On the streets the usual variations are made.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50¢/50¢ per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings were \$20,000.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Washington Correspondence New York Daily Bulletin, May 19.

Secretary Sherman made an argument like a speech in the Cabinet, and it was received with great interest. The Secretary is thus driven to the necessity, agreed to by even himself, that the best way to do is to act in the manner best suited to the time, and to time, and carry out the Resumption act as wisely and rapidly as he can. He does not propose to do anything hurriedly or rashly, but proposes to give a man's time to organize his forces, and to let the market drop. The Secretary is thus determined to contract the legal tender currency so as to bring its value up to gold as soon as possible, and to avoid the difficulties that would surround resumption with gold at a high premium. When it is conceived, that is to say, when the market gets set, then will it be safe to proceed in the direction of the specie payment. The tenders, violent as such a proposition may seem as a matter of fact. The Administration has no flexibility in the matter.

RUSSIA AS A BLOWFISH.

The Russian Government has lately been borrowing in London to obtain funds with which to pay coupons on the debts soon falling due. Noting is officially known about the amount borrowed, or the rate of interest paid, but the account given is that the Semenovs, who reported by the year, is generally believed to be correct. The semenovs, it seems, get 8 per cent interest and is per cent commission, and as security have pledged to them bonds of the Russian Government, presumably 4% per cent bonds of the 1873 loan, which was nearly all paid off. 5 per cent interest is due on the bonds, and as security they have the "call" of this stock at 70 for periods variously given as six or twelve months. These are briefly the particulars of this transaction as known to some friends, and are accurate enough in the main of the stock exchange. They are probably near the truth, as Russia cannot afford to raise money at a less figure while carrying on a great war, with exchanges depressed, trade demoralized, and coffers almost empty of bullion. The loan was negotiated before war was declared, and shows how Russia credit stood in those of power.

THE NEW YORK BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Ellis, father of the author of these notes, in the Third Avenue Bank capacity, is dead. He did not close up the bank on the receipt of the report in March, because he hoped to be able to merge several banks together under a clause in the General Saving Bank law then pending in the Legislature. Then when he found that he could not do this, Daniel Sherman, & Co. failed, and he did not close it for fear of a panic. The first step in the process, though Mr. Ellis did not mention this, took more than two months, for the Legislators adjourned May 22, 1873, and Duncan, Sherman & Co. failed in July, 1873, and the author of these notes, in the same month, more than called 14 weeks in his testimony. And then—and this Mr. Ellis was very careful to say nothing about, just as he was careful to say nothing about the secret of the success of the bank he actually controlled him to close it. Mr. Ellis' theory is an ingenious one, but on his own showing the depositors in the Third Avenue and all the other banks have reason to wish that there had been a Superintendent in charge who didn't always take two months to do things.

WATER-MINING STOCKS.

The San Francisco Daily Bulletin declares one of the water evils consisted with the mining stock market during last few months, and the water of the twenty-six leading Comstock mines is \$24,200. The number of shares is now 3,431,200. This makes an average of 138¢ shares to each foot of mine, and gives each shareholder a minute part of the world's wealth. The market has been reduced and issued only 289,300 shares, and consequently in the interval the number has increased 1,686 per cent.

INTEREST RATE FOR APRIL.

The return of the British Board of Trade for April are declared by the London Times to be promising than those of any month of the fiscal year. There is still a decline in exports, but it is so slight as to confirm the opinion that the down-wards movement has already lost its strength.

STEAM OPERATORS.

The pending "bull" movement in stocks is explained by the knowing ones as an effort by the dealers to get outsiders to carry the stock through the hot weather. They calculate that in the fall they can buy it back at a reduction, and in this case they are likely to be right as not.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 10½¢/100¢ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 94¢/93¢ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGER.

Sterling. France. Prussia. Switzerland. Germany. Austria. United States. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States. 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th. 101st. 102nd. 103rd. 104th. 105th. 106th. 107th. 108th. 109th. 110th. 111th. 112th. 113th. 114th. 115th. 116th. 117th. 118th. 119th. 120th. 121st. 122nd. 123rd. 124th. 125th. 126th. 127th. 128th. 129th. 130th. 131st. 132nd. 133rd. 134th. 135th. 136th. 137th. 138th. 139th. 140th. 141st. 142nd. 143rd. 144th. 145th. 146th. 147th. 148th. 149th. 150th. 151st. 152nd. 153rd. 154th. 155th. 156th. 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THE COURTS.

Second Day of the Trial of Lancaster, for Insanity.

Numerous Witnesses Testify to the Eccentricity of His Conduct.

Farmer Harms Replies to the Bill Filed by Commissioner Fitzgerald.

To Prevent the County Board Paying His Bill for Extras.

New Suits, Divorces, Confessions, Bankruptcies, Judgments, Etc.

EAUTY:

OR, THE

et of a Fair Face

ANCE OF BEAUTY.—The Device Queens of Society—How Devices Made Attractive, and Mischiefs of Nature are Blinded Witchcraft of Art—in Interest Relations.

Human, and owing to American modes one woman possesses that best boon—a fair complexion; a gift without no man can be really beautiful, no man of refined taste; because it is so, no other man can be attractive, in this matter. Art must be called upon to help him. How

that secret serves the purpose of

beauty need not be enduring.

An alibit chemist named Hagan, an infallible means of making one radiant, and of overcoming all the缺陷, without his invention, often make martyrdom to ladies of society. Mr.

Magnolia
Balm

one of the most marvelous and most of modern science. The enigma of thousands of ladies reveals the secret of Magnolia Balm is a sure device to make any woman's complexion, its all natural beauties in the most and effective manner.

all roughness, eruptions, redness, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,

away all evidences of fatigues and ex-

the plainer face beautiful.

to the complexion, blushing purity, and

pink, face, and arms appear graceful,

and a matron of 35 or 40 look more

and changes the rustic maiden

city belle.

Hasta Latina removes all blemishes and

dry droplets to beauty; and, while it

is so good, like it, like it, as effects

ever cannot detect its use.

The question was raised before Judge Blodgett that he had been employed to act in several cases, and had considerable difficulty in getting the necessary facts from the parties to the suits. Lancaster was unable to fix his thoughts and answer a question. He also charged that Judge Doolittle and Miss Warren had conspired against him, subsequently said that Judge Doolittle's son, District Attorney Bangs, and Mr. Burke were in the conspiracy. He seemed to be able to converse on all subjects except that Miss Warren had written letters to her. Within the six months he seemed to have engaged on one or two occasions complained that he did not know what was the matter with him; that his head was out of order. He also appeared excited, incoherent, and unable to collect his thoughts. It was much affected when he spoke of his wife, children and home. He was also accused of being a physician; and also threatened violently that if there was no justice in his case he would take a shot-and kill. Judge Doolittle and Miss Warren. The defense raised divers conversations from time to time with the client, the manner of Lancaster's talk, his actions, etc., and gave a general history of his life. The defense also stated that one of his observations was that he considered himself not at least on the subject of his difficulties with Miss Warren.

Dorothea Solberg filed her bill yesterday against her husband, Andreas Solberg, asking for a divorce on account of his drunkenness and cruelty.

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PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the Fifth Day's Session of the General Assembly.

Committee of Synods on Benevolent Church Work--Is It Constitutional?

Elaborate and Exhaustive Report of the Committee on Home Missions.

Opening of the Discussion by the Rev. Dr. Kendall, Secretary.

Objections to the Paragraph Relative to Presbyteries Using the Funds.

The Matter Finally Settled by Modifying the Distasteful Language.

Reports of Missionaries from Utah, New Mexico, Etc.—The School Work.

The Southern General Assembly Sends Word that It Occupies Its Old Position.

Secretary Cyrus Dickson on Home Missions—The Report Finally Disposed Of.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The General Assembly was called to order at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by the Moderator, the Rev. James Ellis, and, in accordance with the new programme, half an hour was devoted to religious exercises. The attendance in the gallery was larger than on any previous day.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

HISTORICAL SERMONS.

The Rev. Dr. Robinson called attention to the resolution passed Monday requiring ministers to forward copies of their historical sermons to the various seminaries. He said few people, including even those who voted for the resolution, seemed to have any idea of the immense amount of labor it involved.

The Moderator said that had passed the motion.

THE JUDGMENT OF APPEALS.

The Rev. Mr. Greene asked if it would not be well to hear from Prof. Paxton on the subject of an appellate court.

The Moderator said the only action of the Assembly had been to recommit the majority report of the Committee on that subject, with instructions to the committee to report again.

The Moderator announced that the first order of business was the report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions.

The Rev. Mr. Marquis stated that the Committee was in session, and moved to take up indefinitely.

KRUPFT'S SALE.

IN THE STOCK OF MANN, 24 & 26 Canal-st., NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1877.

—Are the following:—Plates, Signs, Mills, Cutlery, Buttons, Knives, Gimbals, Tools, etc. M. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

ER 3,000 PAIRS

S AND SHOES

AT AUCTION.

May 24 at 9:30 o'clock, prompt, at M. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

TUESDAY TRADE SALE.

DS. WOOLENS, CLOTHING,

W Goods, and Wool Stock.

Morning, May 24, at 9:30 o'clock.

M. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

M. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

JITTERS & CO.'S

Saturday Furniture Sale,

May 26, at 9:30 o'clock a.m.

Rooms, Staircases, Bedsteads, Wash-

rooms, Wash-

<p

The speaker was before the Assembly to plead for the employment of women teachers in the Territory of Utah. Women alone could thoroughly reach the polygamous families where there were many more than one wife, and where there was no home of the Father or mother. The speaker was anxious to have the people to whom he spoke to believe what he said. He asked the Bishop and the Mayor to accompany him on to the platform, but they refused. Finding himself in danger, he took in his hand a "sword," the sword in the other, and, thus protected, preached his sermon. Numbers of apostate Mormons, who had left their homes, were anxious to know that the Gospel might be preached to them, and were willing out of their small incomes to give at least one-fourth of what they had for the support of the church.

It is difficult, people say, to believe what journalists said about the honesty and integrity of Christian Young. There was no such thing as Christianity in the Mormon church.

At the point when Rev. Mr. Gurney rose and asked if the Assembly had not listened to the brother out of courtesy about as long as they could in view of the fact that he had been so frank that if they went on in this way they would not get through in a month. He moved the adoption of the report so far as it related to Utah.

In reply to a delegate he said that six persons had been added the church in Mount Pleasant, Utah, all of whom were Presbyterians.

THE REV. JAMES M. ROBERTS

announced that he represented sin and iniquity and more ignorance than any other in the country. He came from New Mexico, among a people who were sunk in the most degraded ignorance. The women ruled the country, and the priests ruled the women. The priests were the only ones who could be converted, for the priests knew how to govern a people and to attach them to the Church. They had schools for women, and taught them out of a course of study which was entirely Protestant. The speaker could not approach these women, but his wife could. Only women could possibly do the necessary work in that country.

He had a school there where they taught the children, and although the priests didn't like it, they were still afraid to interfere with it on the ground that she said nothing about it.

At this point the Moderator announced that it was time to take a recess, and asked Mr. Roberts to suspend his remarks for the time being.

Dr. McKinney, the Rev. James Roberts, the Rev. J. W. Kerr were added to the Special Committee on Territories. The session closed with prayer by the Rev. Joseph S. Bradock.

Upon reassembling at 2:30 p.m. prayer was offered by the Rev. James Allison of Pittsburg.

The Rev. J. M. Roberts then resumed the stand he had taken, and discussed the work in New Mexico. He described the habits and religious customs of the natives of that country, and the manner of inflicting penances for sin, real or supposed. These penances consisted of flogging, flagellation, and even crucifixion. Men had been absolutely crucified in imitation of the death of Christ. The custom of devoting a week to penance was observed by the Indians, and the Indians themselves traveled miles over the mountains on their hands and knees. These penances were imposed during Lent, and, being fasted, were observed by the Indians to do just what they pleased during the remainder of the year. Naturally a missionary ran considerable risk among such a people.

The speaker then said that what was wanted in New Mexico. Firstly, they need American missionaries, but those who do not want people to come there intend to stay at six months, or a year, and then learn the language in that time. The next most pressing necessity was female teachers, and any amount of the could find work. The people were very poor, so poor, a church could not be built without money to provide a bell, doors, windows, and other necessities. The speaker's experience was that it was better not to preach to such a people—one or two months being sufficient.

Dr. Malin asked as a question of information what was going on in New Mexico, and if all this business was contained in the report, and if so why take up the tune of the Assembly.

Mr. Roberts replied, although the Moderator declared that he did not want to shut off discussion.

The Rev. Mr. Van Dyke said that the day was, by a rule of the Assembly, given up to a discussion of the mission in New Mexico.

THE WESTFIELD CASE

The Moderator stated that the Judicial Committee desired to present a report, which seemed to them to be the best course.

No objection being made,

Dr. Hatfield submitted the following:

Judicial Case, No. 1: In the case of the appeal of Dr. C. W. Stewart, of New Jersey, to the Presbyterian Church against the Synod of New Jersey, the Committee recommend that the case be referred to the Board of Home Missions, and the complainant, the cause of action having already been removed.

On motion of Mr. W. B. Keeling, the report was read and adopted.

Dr. Marquis moved that it be the sense of the Assembly—that there were many from the mission fields who desired to speak, and when the body desired to hear that—with the exception of the Secretary, speeches be limited to ten minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

DR. CYRUS DICKSON.

THE OTHER SECRETARY SPEAKS.

The Rev. Dr. Dickson, the other Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, was then accorded the floor. He said he was called upon under peculiarly embarrassing circumstances.

In the first place, after the most admirable and comprehensive address of Dr. C. W. Stewart, Dr. Kendall, it seemed to him, if I speak correctly, to be said, at least by the Secretaries, had been said.

Another embarrassing circumstance lay in the fact that he had noticed an impatience in the Assembly in the matter of hearing about missions which he profoundly deplored. When the Church of England became anxious to know about the men who told and bore all manner of hardships on the frontier, God help me, he said, I did not know what to do. This was not said on his own behalf, for this he heard, perhaps too often. When the Church became impatient in hearing from the men who came from afar—the men who saw the wolf in his lair and contended with him, and won the victory—what was needed? Nothing but the Holy Ghost to quicken the Church. Dr. Dickson then referred to the Centennial Assembly. It had put out and forum in the greatest masters the matter of missions, appointing a day exclusively for the consideration of the condition of the world and the Church, and the world beyond—among the countless millions of men there. Nothing could be more disastrous to the Church than that its members growing cold and losing the love of God, and the world beyond engaged in these outlying places. There was another embarrassing circumstance which the speaker did not notice, but he did notice a cold. His voice had been lost, again fearing colds, having to call a long roll several times, to read the minutes every day, etc., and he had to give up his chair, and sit in a box. It had lost its cushion, and he could not bring it here and there as he wanted to.

Dr. Dickson then referred to a large map of the United States, hanging against the wall at the head of the platform, and said that when he last looked at it, he was struck by the fact that he remembered the story of the boy who asked his father: "How many stars are there?" "Ten thousand," said the boy. "The world is going to be captured by the Germans." The man who saw the wolf in his lair and contended with him, and won the victory—what was needed? Nothing but the Holy Ghost to quicken the Church. Dr. Dickson then referred to the Centennial Assembly. It had put out and forum in the greatest masters the matter of missions, appointing a day exclusively for the consideration of the condition of the world and the Church, and the world beyond—among the countless millions of men there. Nothing could be more disastrous to the Church than that its members growing cold and losing the love of God, and the world beyond engaged in these outlying places. There was another embarrassing circumstance which the speaker did not notice, but he did notice a cold. His voice had been lost, again fearing colds, having to call a long roll several times, to read the minutes every day, etc., and he had to give up his chair, and sit in a box. It had lost its cushion, and he could not bring it here and there as he wanted to.

He next addressed to:

THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

He, he said, came to this country before we did. They had drifted into our population, and were now scattered throughout the country.

The vote of a Commissioner would not go much further than that of a New Mexican Spaniard. This should be remembered. But it was not occasioned by ignorance that they needed light.

The interior of our country was a weak part. A man with a gun had never won. The speaker was then asked if he was a Spaniard. "Yes," he said. "I am a Spaniard." "Well," replied the boy, "he is going to be captured, he is a man who is a thief." "Well,"

The man that tried to speak fully on this subject would find the sun going down before he got through, though a Joshua should come to tell him to stop. The wall was the most complete in this country. It was made at the Centennial, [applause], under the direction of Mr. H. C. Miller, the San Joaquin Institute, who had succeeded in opening the Home Mission. It was a photograph of the great country that held the world today as far as influence went.

IT WAS AN IMBESAME COUNTRY

that this Mission's work covered. Men were working in every State and Territory except Florida, and the great majority of the denominations were laboring with good success.

This great country extended from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Florida, from the British Dominion in the east to the coast of California, with a little circle that swept to Mexico in a precisely opposite direction. The course of the country's coast line divides the continent, the shape of a boot, the great toe pointing westward to dispense over all the continent the healing influence of the great ocean. God had, in His grace, given us the means to do this, and the oblique faces, as it were, to the great sea, that the rain, air, and ten thousand other general, healthful, and fertilizing influences were brought to bear upon the land.

There were no rivers, but the Mississippi, which was the great road of this country, to dispense tea and coffee, and the like. There were perishing people in our midst, and their evangelization was indispensable to our safety.

THE CHINESE

were next addressed to. They began to come as soon as they heard Col. Sutter's mill-race was turning out gold, and had been coming ever

since. They met with the same difficulties that the Red River of the North, which originated in Canada, which ten thousand times ten thousand Hollanders would be required to dam up. And here was the home of the Father of all men, the Son of God, and the Holy Spirit, who dwelt around until it flowed into the ocean at the South in the Gulf of Mexico, forming the finest valley that God ever blessed, and north of it the valley of the Mississippi and the Missouri. If he were an Irishman, Dr. Dickson said, he would tell his hearers that the basin of the lakes was only a skillful construction of great walls, and a dry-dam, in fact, [applause]. The Almighty had turned it in its everlasting course for every creature's good, for all things were made with reference to the glory of Himself, and to the glory of man. They were anxious to learn English, and while they cared not about religion, they did not care about language. They had planted in them an unconquerable desire for the language, and they were training them to speak it. They should be trained in German families. The influence of association would be good. And it was the great object to have them taught by the pastoral elders in the Sunday school, and to have them make a home for them in their coming here.

Then there was, still farther West, the great Pacific Slope. The Moderator of this Association sat in the Moderator's chair, and he said, "What looks God-like?" How did the people of that great Western Continent be such that the people could not resist placing him there? [Applause.] He did not make any great personal considerations that entered into this question. [Applause.] In all the country's arrangements God's hand was manifest in the human family.

The speaker then gave it in Latin, "Praecepit nos dominus deus misericordia nostra." He said, "It is well known that the basin of the lakes is the morning they take on the water. Did not God think of us as well as of us? While not the children of His grace, they were the children of His hand and power, and so, too, had been the people of the Americas, who had lost much after them. They were anxious to learn English, and while they cared not about religion, they did not care about language. They had planted in them an unconquerable desire for the language, and they were training them to speak it. They should be trained in German families. The influence of association would be good. And it was the great object to have them taught by the pastoral elders in the Sunday school, and to have them make a home for them in their coming here.

While the General Assembly would not deny the constitutional right of the Presbyteries to control the missionary contributions of their churches, the Synodical missionaries were doing their duty as far as possible, so fruitful, so beautiful to continue solitary and barren! God made the earth for man, and He has placed it in the hands of man, and it is for man to use it as he pleases. It is well known that the banner floated there was the old flag of Presbyterianism.

So much for the report as related to missions in Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and the Indian Territory, which was then approved.

On motion of the Rev. David C. Marquis, Dr. of Baltimore, the moderator of the report was read, with a view to immediate action upon it.

They would take a census, and people would be surprised to see the immensity of the population. They wanted sympathy and prayers, and, above all, they wanted money, and did not want to do it—but wanted to keep the price up. Dr. Marquis said, "I suppose that the Presbyteries would be required to do this." He said, "I suppose that the Presbyteries would be required to do this." He said, "I suppose that the Presbyteries would be required to do this." He said, "I suppose that the Presbyteries would be required to do this." He said, "I suppose that the Presbyteries would be required to do this."

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